

The Wars of Religion (1560s-1648)-

GET READY!

Civil War In France (1562-1598)

The Valois Family: The Beginning of the End

- ❖ Henri II was the last powerful Valois
- ❖ Three weak sons followed: No heirs
 - Francis II
 - Charles IX
 - Henri III
- ❖ Catherine de Medici controlled the sons:
 - Was mother to the boys
 - Played both sides in the civil war
 - Developed a reputation for cruelty

Catherine de Medici



Francis II & His Wife, Mary Stuart



The French Civil War

- ❖ There were two sides:
 - Guise family led Catholics in North
 - Bourbon family led Huguenots in South
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ Catherine supported the Guises in the first phase.

Guises were extreme Catholics!!
- ❖ St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
 - August 24, 1572
 - 20,000 Huguenots were killed
 - Henri of Navarre, a Bourbon, survived

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre



The French Civil War

- ❖ Catherine started supporting the Bourbons.



- ❖ **Henri of Navarre** defeated Catholic League & becomes Henry IV of France.
- ❖ Effects of Civil War:
 - France was left divided by religion
 - Royal power had weakened
 - Valois family now replaced by Bourbons

Triumphal Entry of Henry IV Into Paris – Peter Paul Reubens



Henry IV of France



- ❖ Ended Spanish interference in France
- ❖ Converted to Catholicism :
 - Did this to compromise and make peace
 - *"Paris is worth a mass"*.
 - This was an example of *politique* [the interest of the state comes first before any religious considerations]
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ Passed *Edict of Nantes* in 1598:
 - Granted religious rights to Huguenots
 - Did *not* grant religious freedom for all

The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

Characteristics of the Thirty Years War

- ❖ The Holy Roman Empire was the battleground.
- ❖ At the beginning → it was the Catholics vs. the Protestants.
- ❖ At the end → it was Habsburg power that was threatened.
- ❖ Resolved by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

Thirty Years War

- The Thirty Years' War (1618-48) began when Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II of Bohemia (Czech) attempted to curtail the religious activities of his subjects, sparking rebellion among Protestants.
- The war came to involve the major powers of Europe, with Sweden, France, Spain and Austria all waging campaigns primarily on German soil. Known in part for the atrocities committed by mercenary soldiers, the war ended with a series of treaties that made up the Peace of Westphalia.

Thirty Years War

- The fallout reshaped the religious and political map of central Europe, setting the stage for the old centralized Roman Catholic empire to give way to a community of sovereign states.

Thirty Years War

- End of religious conflict in Europe. Laid the groundwork for eventual religious tolerance.
- Cardinal Richelieu of Catholic France acted only with France's best interests even allying them with Protestant Sweden's Military King Gustavus Adolphus and other Protestant states AGAINST the Habsburgs (the rulers of the Holy Roman Empire).

Thirty Years War

- Per capita-the deadliest war in Europe-20% of Germany's population were killed until WWI.
- Treaty which ended it-TREATY of WESTPHALIA.

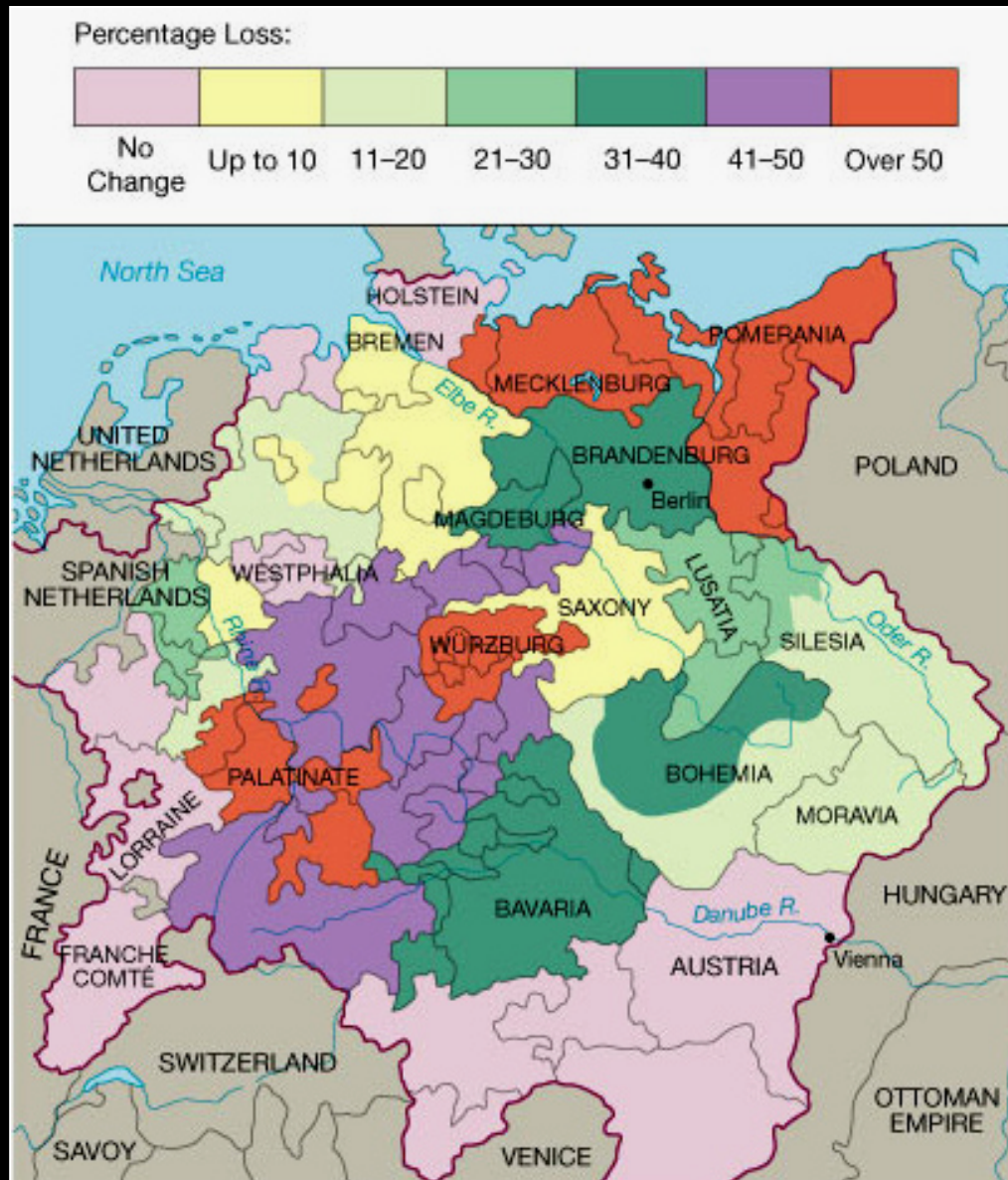
1618-1648-HRE





**Gustavus
Adolphus**

Loss of German Lives in 30 Years' War



The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

❖ Political Provisions:

- Each German prince became free from any kind of control by the HR Emperor.
- Switzerland became totally independent of the HR Emperor → **Swiss Confederation.**
- **Sweden** won a voice in the Diet of the HR Emp.

The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

❖ Religious Provisions:

- Calvinists would have the same privileges as the Lutherans had in the Peace of Augsburg.
- The ruler of each state could determine its official religion, BUT [except in the hereditary lands of the Habsburgs], he must permit freedom of private worship.

Treaty of Westphalia (1648)



1688-1700



Nobody Was Happy!

- ❖ The pope denounced it-Catholics were upset at the loss of a unifying religion.
- ❖ For the next few centuries, this war was blamed for everything that went wrong in Central Europe.

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